AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 17, with the following paragraph, marked to show changes made.

Fig 3. shows a distribution of appearance frequency of cryptographic code produced by stream-enciphering an alphabetic file expressed by ASCII code with one-to-one correspondence between plaintext code and cryptographic code by using 24 bits as the ~~bit length L~~ cycle of the PN signal in which the first bit, the ninth bit and the seventeenth bit take always 0. This distribution is deviated to the left half. Although the left half is mixed quite well, the third party can estimate that its original text is expressed in English easily.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 25, with the following paragraph, marked to show changes made.

Fig. 2 shows a distribution of appearance frequency of cryptographic code produced by stream-enciphering an alphabetic file expressed by ASCII code with one-to-one correspondence between plaintext code and cryptographic code like Fig. 1, by using 23 bits as the ~~bit length L~~ cycle of the PN signal in which the first bit, the ninth bit and the seventeenth bit take always 0. The cryptographic code is diffused and mixed throughout an entire 8 bits (0-255). Consequently, it is impossible for a third party to estimate whether the original text is alphabetic, Japanese or numeral data from the distribution of appearance frequency of the cryptographic code.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 36, with the following paragraph, marked to show changes made.

In the meantime, a comparison of combination of bit lengths L = {23, 24} of the PN signal cycle is only an example. That is, in comparative experiment about the combinations of bit lengths L = {7, 8}, {15, 16}, {63, 64} also, there is a conspicuous difference in the mixing effect of the cryptographic code.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 6, with the following paragraph, marked to show changes made.

Although the bit length L = 23 bits of the PN signal cycle is different from the L = 24 bits only by 1 bit in terms of the bit length, there is a conspicuous difference from viewpoints of robustness of the cryptographic code as evident from comparison between Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.